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T: Our Visiting experience of China

A: Chukkapalli Pitchaiah

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Acc.No: 107660.

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Presented by
Popular Shoe Mart
Group Samasthalu,
VIJAYAWADA-520 003.

SMT. & SRI SUNDARAIAH

DEDICATED TO SRI SUNDARAIAH, WITH GRATITUDE, WHO HELPED TO OUR VISIT

Our team consists of the following personalities.

1. Sri Chukkapalli Pitchaiah - Managing Partner,
   Popular Shoe Mart
   Vijayawada
2. Dr.K.Raja Rama Mohanrao - Ex Vice-chancellor
   Nagarjuna University
   Guntur
3. Sri Mummaneni Subbarao - F.C.A.Treasurer
   Siddhartha Academy
   Vijayawada

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4. Dr.P.Venkateswara Rao - President
   Siddhartha Academy
   Vijayawada
5. Sri Devineni Sitharamaiah - F.C.A.President
   T.T.D.
   Hyderabad
6. Sri Kareem Seth,B.Com; - Managing Partner
   Quality Rubber Products
   Guntur
7. Sri Chukkapalli Kusalava - Managing Partner
   Bharat Auto Enterprises
   Vijayawada
8. Sri D.Sambasiva Rao,B.E. - Managing Partner
   Friends Shoe Company
   Vijayawada
9. Sri Chukkapalli Vijaykumar - Partner
   Popular Shoe Mart
   Vijayawada
10. Sri Kasim Seth, B.E. - Managing Partner.
    General Rubber Industries
    Madras
11. Dr. Ch. Nageswara Rao - Swatamtra Nursing Home
    Guntur
12. Dr.Kodali Punnaiah - Tenali
13. Dr. Chalasani Prasad - Samata Nursing Home
    Mangalagiri
14. Dr. C.L.Rayudu - Gannavaram
15. Sri Gaddipati Koteswararao Enterpreneur
    Guntur
16. Sri Tadiboyina Anjaiah - Managing Partner
    Srinivasa Trading Corporation
    Vijayawada

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PREFACE

China is a big country in Asian continent. China has an area of 96,00,000 sq.kms. with more than 105 crores of population. It has also ancient culture and civilization. It is socially backward country with feudal and semi-feudal system.

Communist Party with other national parties formed a united front and fought against monarchy, feudal system of China and imperialism of Japan, Britain and America respectively. It is the speciality - credit - of the Communist Party to lead 6,000 Miles long march. China as a country had a history of revolution which achieved liberation with thirty years long armed struggle under the leadership of C.P.C. China won complete independence on October 1st 1949 after Indians got independence. C.P.C. in alliance with other national parties came into power.

Because of obvious reasons, such as China's major role in formulating Panchaseela and its record in growing crops made me interest to visit it. My effort to visit China during 1952, in connection with world youth festivals had failed. Since then my ambition remain unfulfilled.

We have expressed our interest to Sri Pucchalapalli Sundaraiah, who then leaving China to his medical treatment. He requested the officials of "Chinese association for International understanding" to make necessary arrangements to our team to visit China. with our personal expenditure.

"Chinese association for International understanding (China friendship society)" accepted Sundaraiah's request with due regard and sent invitation to us with all arrangements to our visit along with visa. We thanked very much to China friendship society for this arrangement. We also thanked to C.P.M. leaders and other friends who helped us in this regard.

Chukkapalli Pitchaiah

ANALYSIS

Dr. Sanjeev Dev

Every human being has a body. Some part of this body is visible and some other is invisible. In visible part there are two eyes, two ears, two legs and two hands etc. In invisible part there is blood, intestine, lungs, heart and brain etc.

Of All these, brain is primary. Brain not only guides the various organs of body, but also gives rise to human capacities such as thinking, experience, will power etc. Brain is a wonderful machine at micro level. Its activating power is heart.

Vocabulary is necessary for writing. But words alone does not make writings, when thinking and experience are absent.

Sri Chukkapalli Pitchaiah has got thinking and experience and also words.

That is why, he has written a book-let "Our visiting experiences of China".

Pitchaiah's profession is not writing. Whenever it come to his mind to express an idea, and an incident, he will give written shape to it through medium of words.

Speciality of his writing is to say frankly whatever he wish to say without exaggerations and rhetoric.

Content is primary, not form in this type of writings. It is important what to say and not so important how to say.

This brochure is a travelogue. So information is more important than narration and explanation is more important than style.

Pitchaiah, both in his material and spiritual spheres of life is self-architect. Through his own practice he steadily advanced in his life journey and the dynamism in his has become progressive force

Like all, Pitchaiah did not continue his student carrier. Though, he grown up not only as a writer, but also as an orator.

His mind is not devoid of experience, but more place is alloted to thinking. Primarily he is a thinking being and then a being of experience.

There are so many compartments in literature Poetry, drama, novel, stories, satires, history, biography, autobiography, scientific writings, philosophical writings, art of letters, travelogue etc.

This pamphlet is a travelogue writing of other literary forms may be done at home without moving to anywhere. This is not possible in case of travelogue. This writing is possible only if take tours.

This writing is a literary form given by author to his visit to China in September 1987.

If one reads this piece of writing, they have a feeling that this travelogue is written not only with open eyes to China, but also with open mind and close observation.

In this booklet history of China, Political, economic and social morals and cultural explanation have appeared glaringly.

Rays of author's nature of external observation, insight discrimination, understanding of human feel-

ings, nature and influences, quest to know the stream of new information etc. are visible in this booklet.

It is not enough to see ourselves. Talent of a writer is purposeful only, if he is able to show in writing, whatever he had seen.

Eating is selfish, to make others to eat is unselfish, living is selfsih, to make others to live is unselfish, knowing is selfish, to make others to know is unselfish, visiting, listening is selfish but to make others to visit , listen is unselfish.

Authour has sacrificed his selfishness a lot by making others to know, listen through whatever he known and listened.

As per the above table of selfishness and unselfishness, dying should be selfish and to make others to die should be unselfish.

But it is not the case like that. Neverthless killings are being continued.

One can make others to know through syllables with whatever he learnt. But it is not possible to show to others in form of writings, whatever one can see. That is why, he showed through some photography.

A scene, which may not be showed by hundred sentences, may be showed through a photograph or drawned picture.

Words can have given meaning alone, but not form.

It is far better and too dear to have also both description and photographs. Countries are

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many, but world is one.

These are many, such as east, west, north and south countries.

Some countries have more similarities and some have less similarities and some other have no similarities.

China is one of the ancient countries. Culture of china had diversified and specified characters. Like it culture, its manners also multifaced.

In some respects that are necessary for man, China stood at first. China, for the first time had discovered gun powder. It was the China that beginned first to stitch and wear pants instead of dhovati. It is the China that started printing. It is in China that for the first time heiroglyphic script was initiated.

This way, China is original home to só many a number of customs and manners that related to humanity.

Before Buddhism had entered China from India, Taoism and confucianism were in existence here.

Taoism had attached much significance to matters related to mind of man, whereas confucianism had given much importance to human morals and behaviour. Buddhism, with its entrance, had attained coordination in between these two lines in China.

Now modern communist China have been developing and flourishing in an unimaginable way on one hand in material sphere, on the other in spiritual sphere, politics, economic affairs, industries

art and sculpture and in so many other fronts.

Some demirits and defects are unavoidable even in any policy of world. So also in China.

How ancient China had enjoyed its richness in the sameway the China of 1930's had faced such humility, suffers, pains because of foreign evil forces and their attractions.

From such a darkness, China have slowly entering into light and eventually hoisted its flag and became fully progressive as one of the topmost independent nations of the present day world.

It is undisputable to say that this booklet of Pitchaiah has succeeded in professing his experience by visiting and enjoying such an ideal nation.

Some people while writing about something, write about only some major things and left some other minor things. Contrary to this, Pitchaiah has attached iimportance e to a much unimportant and simple things. In view of this writer, nothing is unimportant as it was deemed unimportant.

Writer has not neglected even minor details connected with 'Q' in Mao Museum at Beijing and narrated these in detailed.

It is desirable to add this explanation of minor details here and there to profound matters. Otherwise it is weighty to bear the weighty profoundity of abstruse matters.

To get the simplicity and beauty to writing, this diversified show is justifiable.

When we go to see an unseen country, four forms of phenomenal world will draw attentaon - place forms, human forms, animal forms and tree forms.

Some forms have special attraction for some tourists. Human forms are attractive for some, animal

forms are for another, plant forms are for some and place forms for some.

Inherently Chinese people are interested in place forms. Many a number of place forms such as hills, valleys, plains, meadows, deserts, streams are more fascinating to the hearts of Chinese.

That is why natural art for the first time beggined in China and came into practice. Natural scenes covered with mist were turned in to great pieces of art with in the hands of Chinese artists.

The aesthetic consciouness of Chinese is more fond of to enjoy void places. That is why in their pictures more void places, unfilled with anything are visible.

The area of this void places is an aesthetic reflection of the respective artist's broad mindedness. Pitchaiah wrote, "At 3.00 P.M. we attend a meeting convened by a Deputy Director of Chinese friendship society. He briefly explained in Chinese language various achievements of China, and various policies that are being adopted in country. The same was translated into English. Students, who have completed their highschool and university education, nearly 1,60,00,000 are waiting for jobs. In an order, these are being provided with jobs. This is a process that is going on".

Like in India, in China also unemployment is not absent. Even then, Chinese are able to resolve it. Issues, that can be settled are not issues. Ten problems, that can be solved, are desirable than an unresolvable issue.

As in India, in China also pupulation is too

high. Though, appropriate measures are being taken to this effect. But that is not the case in India. In the same way, population is low in some African countries but their problems are not removed.

Too much growth of population in any country is not good. It becomes impossible to provide facilities to all the population, that is multified. Author added, "they are of the veiw that during cultural revolution that had taken places from 1966-77, the development of the country was halted because then class struggle was considered as decisive one. Mao had rendered Yeomen service to Chinese people. That is why, there was a belief among the people that Mao never commits any mistake. But Mao was also a human being, Deputy Director explained. By taking up extreme policy with anxious and hasteness, we proceed from the class struggle to construction of socialism."

Those who went China, whether they might have seen any place or not, they must not come back without seeing Great wall". After having breakfast at 6.30 A.M. on 15th, we started in a bus and reached to the hill area of 'Great Wall' nearly 80 Kms. away from Beijing in north-west direction with2 1/2 hours journey. Then, we travelled in bus for some distance and walked for some distance on a slope road of the hill, which is underconstruction. From there, we moved in a cable car, that was developed with Japanese collaboration and reached Great Wall. Fare is 16 Yuans for cable car.

"This Great Wall was constructed 2600 years ago by Chinese to protect from foreign invasions, that were coming up from Manchuria. 200 years were consumed for this construction. It is 20 feet height and 15 feet width. Average height is 7 or 8 mts. This Great wall construction involves so many

turnings, crests, up and downs, and zig-zigs in its way. That is why it is 5,000 kms in its length. Pit wall height is 5 1/2 feet. This pit wall was constructed with holes, which are of 1 feet in width and 2 1/2 feet in height. 1 1/2 or 1 3/4 feet thick pit wall was constructed on both sides of the Great wall".

Author has used highly technical talency and necessary language in describing this Great wall. He narrated very glaringly the zig-zigs and turning points related to Great wall construction. In this depiction author's artistic taste and critical view are quite clear.

This booklet shows obviously that Pitchaiah's cultural knowledge was highly developed with China visit.

It is felt that six months travelling will impart more knowledge than six years education. Tour not only provides education that give knowledge alone, but also vast life experience. Life experience that derived from educational institutions will be receded quickly, whereas life experiences that gained during visit will not be receded fastly. Former is learned, where as latter is digested in life. They are living experiences.

It is not so dangerous, that even a tourist have closed his skin but his eyes should be opened.

Author has written so many good words in writing about Great wall. They are very simple words, that are to be read. But it is not possible to point out all those words.

In the same way, author has also explained about Imperial Palace.

It seems that Pitchaiah has got good technical knowledge about constructions. It is easy to see scenary, but difficult to write the same in words.

Likewise, it is simple to explain in words about a poem, but it is not so easy to depict it in form.

To say not easy does not mean that they are out of context.

We are doing many things with hardships, inspite they are not easy to do. Same is done by Pitchaiah in this pamphlet. He translated form into words and showed beautifully.

In tours, the old out look of tourist has became emaciated and new outlook has been emerging. New wisdom will find its room. They will endure for a long time in somebody, whereas for a brief period in some other.

Writing about a thing, that is seen is different, while writing about writings is another. The originality of the former is not taken shape in latter. So, the job of the author of preface is difficult one.

First one is direct.

Second one is indirect.

To show the direct more directly, indirect is necessary.

To see a thing more clearly before our eyes, another thing which is unclear should be in close proximity of the first thing.

Author has also seen and enjoyed acrobatic show and explained various details of the show.

In the same way, he also compiled details relating to steel factory, and revolutionary museum.

Apart from this, Beijing city, capital of China was described in detailed. So many other details of city was given.

Those who are not seen them, may be in illusions that they have seen them. Those who are seen them earlier, will see and enjoy these things in their recollections through this description.

The iimportancece of this visit is, that the writer did not satisfied with visit of cities alone in China. He also visited so many villages and villagers. So this is a true full-fledged visit of China.

If any body wants to know the pulses of a country, they are more visible in villages than in cities. In any country, towns are appeared analogously, where as villages in various ways have kept their self entities. This is more peculiar in eastern countries rather than in western countries.

He has seen all in China that deserves to see. There are also certain undeserved places to see in every country. We do not know, whether he has seen or not some of those places.

Travelogue could not be viewed as comprehensive one by merely giving out line discription of the places, that have seen.

Seeing a thing is one phase and the impression

that caused by such a thing on visitor is another stage. We will see either a thing or a place. But they will not see us. But they expert their influence on us. This impact inturn creates in us opinions about them. Some of such opinions have expressed by our author. "In these fourteen days without rest, as far as possible, we have visited and enjoyed the collectives, crops, industries and cultural programmes. We have studied things, related to their culture and traditions. We have seen important cities, some villages and travelled thousands of miles ....

"Apparently its seems to us, wherever we go, that there is no any significant difference in their dresses and ornamentation, No body was found without any work. But we have observed variations in food habits and customs".

This way so many different but interest things have appeared in this writing.

In Telugu, writings connected with visits are very rare. Among these in Telugu Scracity of travelogue related to China, is strikingly visible.

Pitchaiah, through his travelogue, has removed such drawback. In this booklet, writer has never left anything in China. He also touched language aspect.

The language that was used, and ideas that were expressed are also intellegible. This is a type of literature.

Hope this type of literature much more from Pitchaiah's pen and the illumination of the minds of general masses under the torch light of this type of literature.

No man would be found with out doing some work. Though it is not visible work to others, it is visible to themselves. No body would be found that who are not atleast taking meal, drinking water, breathing air etc.

Without discharging such duties, a living being will not be in existence. Actually, living itself is a job.

Many have got one habit. If we ask people, what are they doing? They replied with smile that "they are not doing anything".

This answer is a digested one in life and habituated black lie. It is also a lie to say that every body would give the same answer.

If Chukkapalli Pitchaiah is asked, what you are doing, he replied that he is doing business. It is true that he is doing business. But along with this, now and then he also doing writings.

From here onwards, his writing must grow to an extent from where, if any body asks him what you are doing, he has to say loudly and make it audible to a man, 300 yards away from him, without any hesitation, without any shy, without any fear in a dignified way that he is "doing writings."

Pitchaiah may do anything or not. But he must do writings. This pamphlet 'our visiting experiences of China' is an evident to believe that Pitchaiah will do writings mainly.

GREAT WALL

OUR VISITING EXPERIENCE

Our team consists of 16 members. Among these, six are doctors, two are charactered accountants, two are Engineers, two are graduates and four others are enterpreneurs. There is no direct Aero plane to Beijing from Madras on 11th Sept., 1987. So, we reached Bombay from Madras on 13th Sept. 1987 in an Indian Air lines flight.

We had our meal at hotel Pamgro. This was on sea-shore. It is learnt that this hotel is constructed nearly 50 or 60 years back. This is fully air conditioned hotel. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian buffae arrangements are available here. Hotel is too crowdy. Beside hotel there is a zoo beach. We found camels, and horses in this beach. These are good entertainment for children. At evening times, people use to come to this beach frequently for rest and time pass. Here all our expenditure was beared by Indian air lines.

At 5.0'clock in the evening we left the hotel in a travel agency bus to newly developed air port 'Sahara' in Bombay. This big air port was constructed very modernly. To land planes of various countries separate plat forms are there. We have to under go checking according to customs rules and regulations. Then only we are given 20 dollars per head in return to our currency. This is a precetent to give dollars to every traveller in turn to rupees. We presented English version of my booklet "Few Days in the First Socialist Country - My impressions to custom officials. They are very much pleased with this booklet and showed regard towards us. We move to Beijing by an Ethopian Air lines Jumbo 747, which started from the capital of the latter, onn the same night at

10.00 p.m. from Bombay. The plan had facilitates to travel more than 250 passangers. They arranged a good dinner for us.

When tickets were reserved in an Ethopian plane, our team members have thought of that Ethopia is a poor country and expressed doubts that there could not have been proper security and general arrangements. Contrary to our expectations, all arrangements are too comfortable. Ethopians are black in their complexion. We are very happy with their refreshing treatment.

Nearly Beijing is 6000 kms. far away from Bombay. We get down at Beijing air port, capital of China, after seven hours journey. Then, it is 7.00 A.M. Temperature is 25C . Their time is 21/2 hours early to Indian time. On behalf of Chinese Associatioin for international understanding three member team have received us. After all customs formalities,we start by a minibus, provided by China friendship society. They gave us a detailed programme sheet in bus. A visit to Mao Museum is not included in the programme sheet. They told us that because of want of time they could not arrange a visit to Mao Museum.

We are supposed to reach to Beijing at 12.00 O'clock Noon. Because of unavailability of Reservation in a Beijing bound plane via Hongkong, our stay at the former was reduced by another two days. Though, we are supposed to take rest during this interval, we move to TIANANMEN square ie. Mao's Museum, situated in the heart of Beijing. Time is 9.30 A.M. By the time, we reached there thousands of people assembled there and form into lines to see the dead body of Mao. This two furlong lengthy 'Q' is in spiral shape. Volunteers are giving instructions to visitors by megaphones. With a view that it takes too much time to reach actual point,

if we are stand at the tail of the line, our hosts get us mingled with main 'Q' at a turning point through a short cut way. Our four line 'Q' get bifurcated into two line 'Q' at the steps of building after nearly 200 yard walk. And this bifurcated two 'Q's get out of the building through two main ways. Visators are not allowed to have cameras with them.

In the very opposit direction of the main gate of the hall of the building, on four or five feet height stone plate, Mao's corpse is kept in a glass frame. Total body was covered with a red cloth, having hammer and sickle, up to shoulders. Visitors in the 'Q' while approaching the corpse, pay a namaskar or red salute as for their gratitude.

TIANANMEN SQUARE

It is said that this square is second biggest square in the world. This square is extended to an area of 50 Hectares and encompassed by three big roads. It appears that these three big roads are part of the square. Chinese earlier emperor stayed in a palace named 'Imperial Palace'. This was situated on the North side of the square, and in the opposite direction of Mao Museum, China Parliament Building was on the West side, revolutionary Museum was on the east side and Mao Museum was on south side were situated respectively.

China parliament Building was constructed in 1957. This constitutes necessary arrangements for ten thousand people. It is said that Mao had taken direct part in this construction work. The celebrations of 35th anniversary of revolution were convened in this palace. Sri Sundaraiah was in China during the occasion of this celebrations, for his

medical treatment. Then cold is very bitter in China. So, special arrangements were made for Sundaraiah to see this celebrations from the top of the building.

70 feet height Martyrs Monument was errected on 12feet height pedestal in commemoration of Martyrs at the centre of the square. Traditionally they use to hold national festivals, military parades, public meetings at this square.

Parliament palace
(Congress Hall)

'Q' at Mao Museum.

Martyr square at
Tiananmen square.

in the premises of
Imperial Palace.

WAN G SHAW GUEST HOUSE

We took rest at Wan Shovlu Guest House after visiting TIANANMEN square. This guest house is meant for foreign guests that are being invited by Chinese friendship society. This was in the middest of the thick trees. Separate meeting, and dyining halls to various foreign guests along with retiring suits are available. It is a routine practice to give necessary details about China to foreign invitees by convening meetings.

AT 3.00 P.M. we attend a meeting convened by a Deputy Director of Chinese friendship society. He briefly explained in Chinese language the various achievements of China and various policies that are being adopted. The same was translated into English. There is unemployment in China. Students who have completed their high school and university education, nearly1,46,00,000 are waiting for jobs. In an order; these are being provided with jobs. This is a process that is going on.

Sri Picchaiah conveying his thanks in a meeting at Beijing.

China policies are being explained in the first day meeting at Beijing.

CULTURAL REVOLUTION

They are of the view that during cultural revolution that had taken place from 1966-77, the development of the country was halted because then class struggle was considered as decisive one. Mao had rendered Yeomen services to Chinese people. That is why there is a belief among the people that Mao never commits any mistake. But, Mao was also a human being, explained Deputy Director by taking up extreme policy with anxious and hesteness, we proceed from class struggle to construction of socialism.

NEW POLICY

To refine the retarded development of the country, as a result of cultural revolution, they introduced a new policy in 1978. And they told that they begin to implement this policy from countriside. We take up various production activities with workers as main respondents. We are adapting contract labour system. That is giving more incentives to the workers , who are working very hard. For the last Eight years, nearly 7 crores of peasants turned into industrial workers. Because of this policy one and the same person may work as peasant as well as worker. This policy is also prevents immigrations from countryside to towns. Managerial responsibilities were entrusted to workers themselves by elections. These people in turn will take responsibility for production on behalf of government. We are of the opinion that peace is indespensable for China's development. To cut the military expenditure, we transfer ten lakh army people to the sphere of production. They also explained that they are at the initial stage of socialism.

LIVING STANDARD

As per the details given, per capita income in China in 1978 was 200 American dollars, the same was raised to 400 dollers by 1987. This will go up to 1000 dollars by the end of 2000 years. The same may reach to 4000 dollars by the end of 2050 years, like the percapita income of any other developed capitalist country.

ONE COUNTRY - TWO SYSTEMS

There are 56 nationalities in China. Its population is more than 100 crores. Among them, 93.3% belong to Hun nationality and the remaining 6.7% belong to other 55 nationalities. They are considered as minority nationalities. Revenue getting from foreign tourists occupies third place in the pooling of general revenue of China. While explaining about Taiwan, Hongkong, Macao, they told us that they are following one country - two systems principle. By 1997, Hongkong will be merged with China. But, we accepted to continue the present economy of Hongkong for another fifty years. Discussions are going on about Taiwan, and Macao.

We are developing fourteen new cities broadly under four special economic zones to do exports to other countries. In these zones foreigners are allowed to start independent enterprises or enter joint ventures with the government of China for certain period. And to this effect, we are told, they enter into agreements. Their goal is to export 80% of the products that was produced with the import of foreign know-how. They told us that they will get technitians and technology from various

other countries and run industrie tentatively. And meanwhile they will see that Chinese have got to be trained and at later phase, foreigners are asked to leave the country. Only on these lines they are going to enter into agreements, as we were told.

Various aspects like better wages to Chinese, various rules and regulations required to settle the problems that come up in this regard, percentage of foreign exchange to China, extention of time, and the proportion of investment that has to be shared by China etc. have to be included in agreements.

China has got relations with more than hundred countries and got friendly relations with nearly more than 140 parties. They are of the view that peace is indespensable for their nation's development. They said that their relations with other socialist countries are steadily developing, particularly trade relations with Soviet union and their talks with latter regarding border dispute are moving in a way lead to settlement. They are seeking the good offices of Soviet Union for the withdrawal of vietnamese army from Kampuchea. They also damanded withdrawal of Soviet army from Chinese border, Vietnam and Afghanistan respectively.

While reffering to the border dispute between India and their country, they explained they never accepted the so called Mcmohan line. The line was proposed by Mcmohan who was an agent of imperialism, in a meeting where neither Indian representatives nor Chinese representatives have attended and so it was not acceptable for them, we were explained. We can recognise the traditional border or else we can bind to a view that the area now

under the respective control of India and China belong exclusively to the former and latter. No question of talks about Ladak after accepting Mcmohan line as was wished by India. They told that it is better to find out a solution at a time by discussing the entire problem. However, dialogue is going on with regard to border question and are hoping a solution pertaining the same, they explained. And added that this is an issue that has to be settled between two governments and this should not come in the way of friendship between people of two countries. Later, they clarified certain doubts expressed by us and given answers to the same questions.

GREAT WALL

After having break-fast at 6.30 A.M. on 15th, we started in a bus and reached to the hill area of 'Great Wall' nearly 80 Kms. away from Beijing in north-west direction with 21/2 hours journey. There we travelled in bus for some time and walked for some distance on a slope road of hill, which is under construction. From there, we travelled in a cable car, that has developed with Japanese collaboration and reached Great Wall. Fare is 16 Yuans for cable car.

This Great wall was constructed 2600 years ago by Chinese to protect from foreign invagions that are coming up from Manchuria. Two hundred years were consumed for this construction. It is 20 feet height and 15 feet width. Average height is 7 or 8 meters. This great wall construction involves so many turnings, crests, ups and downs and zig-zags in its way. That is why, it is 500 kms. in its length. Pit wall height is 5 1/2 feet. This Pitwall was constructed with holes, which are of 1 feet in width and 21/2 feet in height. 11/2 or

1 3/4 feet thick pitwall was constructed on both sides of the wall. At some places, where one has to get down from peak of mountain to low places wall is slope. At some other places, where peak of mountain is too straight steps were carved in the slope way itself. To protect the guards from Sun and rain, fortalices were constructed here and there on hills.

We are of the view, before we see the Great wall, this was constructed along the border of China in plain areas.

Beside Great Wall

On Great Wall

On Great Wall

Cable to reach Great Wall

Contrary to our opinion, to our surprise, this was constructed on the steep of mountains. It is said

that this can be seen from moon. There is a proverb in China, that one cannot be a man who does not see Great Wall. We spent one hour at Great Wall and had snaps. Later, we getdown by cable cars. There is a Sovenir shop at the foot of hill. Everybody had purchased various articleds whatever they like. On way back, we had our lunch in a Hotel at the centre of a country. Here cooked big fishes were served as it is. Later we moved to Beijing to see the Imperial Palace.

IMPERIAL PALACE

This Palace was constructed during 1406-1412 in the reign of Mingqing dynasty. This has 9900 rooms. Area of the Palace is7,20,000 sq.mts. Deep trench was digged around this palace. It is told that if we go on put a baby in each chamber, each day, the day on which we introduced last baby in the last chamber, the first baby in the first chamber has become 27 years old.

Forefront portion of the Palace contains three big halls. They use to hold festivals and meetings in these halls. Second portion behind this is used for rest, recreation and for other administrative purposes. Arrangements were available for VIP's from Imperial Palace to look at various celebrations that are taking place at TIANANMEN Square.

Before Revolutionary Museum

A scene in Revolutionary Museum

After 1911 Revolution some part of the Palace was converted into Museum. A representative of Qing dynasty used to stayin the remaining Palace. In 1924 the representative of Qing dynasty vacateo the Palance and in 1925 the same was transformed into Palace Museum. Entire Palace was changed into Museum and brought with in the reach of whole nation after 1949. This is a symbol of China's ancient architecture.

At Twinminh Square

At revolutionary Museum

After paying visit to Imperial Palace, we move to see historical Museum and Revolutionary Military Museum. But time is over. So we could not see them. Later, we travelled in Metro. It is too rush because employees are returning to their homes after office hours at evening.

ACROBATIC SHOW

We proceed to an Acrobatic show after having dinner. There they performed various feits and sang songs and they are very attractive. Among these, magic show is worth mentioned. They throw a nacked hook into audience and caught small fishes and entered them in a glass tub. Again they threw hook and caught this time a big fish. This made

the audience too surprise and audience responded with great applanse. They also showed many other exercises and audiences are very much pleased with this events.

Magic performance in Acrobatic show

Balance feit in Acrobatic show

STEEL INDUSTRY

After having break-fast, at 8 A.M. we left to a Steel factory at 8.30 A.M. This was a small industry with three thousand workmen before 1949. And later this was developed. Now one lakh and 20 thousand people are working in this factory. Among these 30,000 are women. Factory includes various other structures like residential colonies, hospitals, schools and other offices extended to an area of 52 sq. kms. Deputy Director of the foreign affairs invited us into first floor of the office building and explained various aspects of the factory nearly for two hours. Later he gave answers to our questions.

Annual output of this factory is 60 lakh tonnes, which included 31 lakh tonnes of Steel and 29 lakh tonnes of pig iron. Various types of steel tools that are producing in this unit, are being expor-

ted to 30 countries. Out of the total production 85% product is sold to State and 15% in free market.

Total tools required for factory are produced in the factory itself. Necessary electrical power for running this unit is also produced in factory. Every year the profit is increased by 7.2%. Out of this profit 60% goes to the development of the factory, 20% to state and rest of the 20% is allocated to various welfare activities of workers. From 1949 to 1979, that is during this 30 years period it got only 360 crores of yuans profit. But from 1979-87, during this 8 years only 580 crores of yuans was earned as profit. This industry helped a lot to get foreign exchange.

600 beded hospital is there with in the premises of factory. Medical facility is free of cost for all personnel of the factory. For the treatment of their family members, each has to pay half of the treatment cost.

Minimum wage is 48 Yuans and maximum limit is 180 Yuans. They have 8 hours work day and six days week. And six are national holidays. Women are given 21/2 month maternary leave. They will retire at their 55th year, whereas men retire at their 60th year.

They are growing various varities of flower plants around the office where we have seated. Total premises is with full of trees. It seems like a garden. Later we are brought to factory's control room. They showed us in computer, how iron is melted and casted.

Office Building of Iron Factory

At Iron-steel factory Hospital

Scene leading to hospital from Iron Factory

Getting down from control room of Iron Factory

We left to hospital with in the compound of factory. We were given special dress and chappals, to be free from any infections before we enter the ;hospital. To the doctor members of our team, opportunity is given to present at a surgery case.We presented mementos to the Superintendent of Hospital and Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs of factory and expressed our gratitude to them, who given an opportunity for us to visit hospital and factory before we leave the premises.

REVOLUTIONARY MILATARY MUSEUM

Later we left to Revolutionary Military Museum. Our plane schedule is allowed us to visit this museum with in a short while. At the entrance gate of the museum 20 feet height Mao's statue was installed and photo frames of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin were hanged on a wall behind Mao's statue. Various guns and canons that were used during revolutionary struggle have exhibited to visitors. Various events and incidents connecting with long March were depicted and kept in this Museum.

Explanation about the Iron Factory Hospital

Statue of Mao at the Revolutionary Military Museum

FEATURES OF BEIJING

Beijing is capital of China. It's population is one crore. It is the second biggest populated city in China. Roads are very spacious. Each main road consists of two main lines and again each main line is four road one. One main line is for in coming vehicles and another out going vehicles. On either sides of main road, very widthy roads were built up for cyclists. In between the car and cycle roads plants were grown and lights were also

arranged. A bunch, contains of eight or seven lights is hanged to every light pole. Wider pavements were also left for pedestrians beside cyclists' way. It seems that they are growing plants and trees in margin left beside each and every road. It appears to us, whilke travelling in a bus in Beijing, that we are moving in the middest of trees. We also seen various flower tubs in the balconies of multi-storied plants. It shows us, how chinese people, are verymuch interested in growing plants and flower plants.

Wherever, we go, we find in each and every street of Beijing, on going new constructions. Among these some are hotels, some are shopping complexes, some are offices and some other are house plats. We have also seen new constructions. Among these some are finished, some are on their way to finish and some other are at very initial stage. They are using cranes in various works of constructions. These cranes are very height and sky touching. People use to move according to the instructions of signals. Normally, they will not sound horn nor call the necessity of traffic personnel. With in the short while of signal changes, cyclists used to stop and move, appears to us particularly. Each family in China possessed 2.6 cycles. It seems lorries and truks are more in number. No where we found scenes like traffic jam, assembling of people for chit chatting and irresponsible behaviour of people.

BEIJING TO SHANGHAI

Distance between Beijing and Shanghai is 1500 kms. We reached Shanghai after two hours journey by plane. Fare is 274 Yuans. We hafve seen river Yangtze green crops, villages and canals from aeroplane in the vicinity of Shanghai. They

are very pretty to look. From airport we reached west suburban xijiao guest house at Shanghai. Each guest house consists of 30 or 40 rooms. Carpets were unrolled throughout guest house. It is said that for British Queen, on the eve of her visit to China this year, also arrangements were made with in the premises of this guest house for her stay. It is their tradition to allocate a single room for each person. But on our request, they allowed two members to stay in each room.

After our dinner, we attended a circus. It is a permanent circus theatre, where arrangements were made for 2000 audience. Artists of the circus company performed various feits. We have seen and very enjoyed for two long hours. Various exercises were exhibited by animals like tigers, elephants, bears, monkeys, and dogs. We found small canals, bridges, cement and taar roads with in the campus of guest house. We also found artificial water falls. All this gives us an impression that it is a big park rather than a guest house.

RUI JIN HOSPITAL

We went to Ruijin Hospital on 17th morning. At beginning, it is a very small hospital. Then it is a christian hospital under French control.

In front of Hospital

Cordiac test in computer

With in the hospital campus, there are 27 buildings. Totally it consists of 1350 beds. 2500 people are working here. Among these, 253 are senior doctors, 650 are junior doctors, 740 are nurses, 700 are undergraduates and 300 are post-graduates. At average on each day 6500 out patients are get treated. It also contains 3 research institutions along with 12 other research units. All the personnel working here are being paid from 140 to 400 yuans.

They have separate theatres and wards for surgery, occupunture, fire accidents etc. They said that they are able to save 95% burnt fire accident cases. So many cases of serious fire accidents from all over the country are being rushed to this hospital.

Briefing about Hospital

Presenting memento to Superintendent of Hospital by SriPitchaiah.

In occupanture section 3 doctors are giving needle treatment to 7 or 8 patients. Traditional treatment of China, which is coming from generations together is 'message'. An old woman has giving

this 'massage' to seven or eight months kid in a ward. It is said that she is the only person, who knows this treatment, that remains alive today. Pain relief is the unique feature of this treatment.

Our team devided into two groups, one consists of doctors, and another non-medical members. Former has visited operation theatre etc. and latter has visited general wards. This is one of the five biggest hospitals in China.

NEIGHBOURHOOD

At evening, we visited a 'Neighbourhood'. This has 70,000 population with 20,000 families. This is a part of Shanghai. For convenient of development of various areas with in the cities, like wards in our towns, Chinese have been developing these neighbourhoods. For every neighbourhood people will elect a committee consists of 30 members. This committee has got a Deputy Director along with separate office. Under the supervision of this committee, they will allocate house plants, jobs and look after the matters connected with pension etc. They will also take responsibility for the maintenance of Kinder gardens, Schools and Hospitals etc. We visited a Kinder garden school. 250 pupils are getting instruction at this school. Again total neighbourhood was devided into thirty neighbourhood committees. 600 families are allocated to each of these committees. Retired educated people, and workers will take the responsibility on behalf of committee. Among this neighbourhood committee there are 600 party members. They formed into party committees and carriedout various activities like education, propaganda, voluntary service, maintainance of neighbourhood committees and recruitment of new party members. Those who

want to be members of party, they must atleast have the following five features, moral values, scientific thinking, hard working nature, work for unity and health, they told us.

After visiting the Kindergarden school, we have gone to a retired engineer and doctor's house plats. Retired engineer is getting 305 Yuans and his wife 125 yuans as pension. This engineer, who retired from a research scientific institute after working as a Proffessor. His son was sent to America for special training and one of his daughters is working as a teacher.

FIRST CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY

We visited a house in Shanghai, where the first conference of Communist party of China had taken place with thirteen delegates secretly from July 23 to 30 1921. After convening the conference a couple of days at this house government sent police to chase the delegates. Somehow, delegates managed and escaped from the cluthches of police and held the conference in a boat. After revolution, the same house was converted into an historical museum. They displayed all these details and photos at this museum. Now the membership of C.P.C. is 4 crores and 60 lakhs.

House, where CPC first conference convened

Deputy Director briefing about Shanghai

COUNTIES

We have wandered for some distance in narrow streets of old Shanghai city. River Huangpu is running adjacently to Shanghai.After running 60 kms. this merged into another main river. We walked on river bank. People use to come to shire at evening times, like to any other beach. Various varieties of food are also selling here. There are also arrangements for boat shicar. In opposite road there is a big building complex that wasbuilt up by British, French and Portuguese people with their respective traditions. There is a big harbour here in China.

On 18th morning we went Mao Chou Township county. This county extend to an area of 52 sq. kms. which include 20 villages with 38,000 population and 120 small industries. Out of 22,000 work force, 11,000 are working in industries and remaining 11,000 are in agriculture. They are manufacturing electronic goods, plastic articles, silk clothes, furniture, house hold instruments, and medicines in these industries. They are cultivating wheat, paddy, cotton, pulses, fruits etc. Peasents are also rearing cows, poultries, ducks, fish etc. 3 types of managerial systems are prevailing in these 120 industries. Out of this 120 there is township management in 28 units, peasant managements in 12 units and cooperative management in remaining 80 units.

Income that received in 1986 under this county from all sources-includes 82.5% from industries, 6.2% from agriculture and 10.6% from cattle breeding, is 210 million yuans. There are 2 medium

schools, 12 primary schools, one junior middle school, 69 beded hospital , 29 clinics, one baby medical centre, and old people's Homes under the control of this county.. 50 doctors are working here. Everybody is being paid not less than 50 yuans.

In old people's recreation hall

In readymade garmets factory.

We have also visited a tailoring factory where 650 members are working. It is a ready made garment manufacturing unit. Out of the total employees, 80% are women. Many of these are below 25 years. Every month they are producing one lakh pieces. Total product is exported to Soviet Union.

Free medical facility is available everywhere in this country. But one must pay one yuan for treatment. Government paid 80% of the total salary to a doctor, remaining 20% is paid by countyy. All the workers that works in this county are being paid 60 yuans as initial wage. Education to all is provided with free of cost. One may construct his own house plat. For house construction thev are alloting 29 sq.mts. as an ideal fixed

place. People have own houses. Peasants are having storied buildings. loans with 7.5% interest are given by banks to those who wish to secure furniture and construct house. There is no money lending system among people. This was prohibited. Moreover, people are in no need of this lending business.

Rent paying system is in practice. Farmers are reaping more than ten tonnes of paddy for hectar, and reaping two crops a year. The rent system is varied from place to place depending on the availability of water, income, that peasants are getting. It is told that 150 yuans are charged as rent for hectar.

We visited old poeple's home. Thirteen retired people are staying there. They have got separate rooms. In each room there is one table, one chair, and one cot. Articles to play and television for recreation were arranged in a special hall. Among these retired people, there is a couple. wife is 70 yrs old and husband is morethan 80 yrs. old, and we congratulated this pair.

SHANGHAI LEATHER FACTORY

Shanghai Leather Factory that run on cooperative basis, was beginned with 40 workers in 1942. Cooperative system was introduced in this factory in 1958. Four storied building of this factory extends to 22,000 Sq.Mts. plinth area. 1500 people are working here. Every day 1400 shoe pairs, 10,000 gloves pairs are producing. These are exporting to 30 countries. At the time we visited the factory, they are manufacturing shoes and gloves to meet an order placed by

Soviet Union. During 1986, this factory had exported 6 crores and 70 lakhs Yuans worth goods and earned one crore dollars foreign exchange. Net income of this unit during 1986 is one crore and 40 lakhs Yuans. Workers of this unit were paid only 100 Yuans as bonus during 1978. The same increased to 600 Yuans during 1986. Among the total work force, 75% are women. In turn, among these 75% women, 90% are youth.

At Shanghai Leather Factory

Spacious roads of Shanghai

Initial wage at this factory is in between 40 to 150 Yuans. Investment of this factory is 60 lakhs and 88,000 Yuans. Fifty percent of product is exported. They are following contract system with director's personal responsibility. Aggregately, 9.2% production is being increased. It received awards of Shanghai Municipality and state for its performance with regard to production. Wages to all the workers were raised by 18%. 164 party members of this factory are organised into 9 units.

CHILDREN'S PALACE

At eveningg we have gone to children's palace. There training is given to children in various aspects like computer, dance, Music, drawing, games and another fifty six types of cultural activities. All instruments necessary to training were provided by the institution itself. Boys and girls attend this training for two hours after their regular schooling. This training is conducted in shift system and there are two shifts for a day. All merit students that were selected in their respective institutes, have attended this training. Age of all these students, who are attending this training is from 5 to 13 years. This types of palaces are running at many a number of centres in China. Every country has got one children's palace.

Chindre's Dance in Palace

Students getting instruction in Dance

Music Training

Infront of Children's Palace

Students of this palace have sung songs, played musical instruments and performed group dances. Every member of our team followed by a student and they showed us various important places and served us with tea. They accompanied us until we get in to bus and gave fare well.

FEATURES OF SHANGHAI CITY

Shanghai city is one of the three municipalities under the direct control of central administration in China. The area of this city is 351 sq.Kms. Huangpu River and its tributary Suzhou are the two rivers that are flowing beside this city. This city came into existence as a harbour during 13th century AD. It is a thickly populated city in China. During 1985, population of this city is one crore and 25 lakhs. 99% of the population are undergoing family planning. During 1951 average life period is 42 years, whereas now it goes up to 71.7 years. Most of the population of the city belong to Hun nationality.

1/10th total industrial product of China 1/14 of total national income, $16\frac{1}{4}$ of total exports of national are being contributed by this city.

Some of the major products of this city are cotton clothes, synthetic fabrics, wollen and

silk textile, cycles, stiching machines, wrest watches, TV's, refrigerators, washing machines, cement steel, and spare parts etc. Paddy, wheat, cotton vegetables, oil seeds are some of major crops that are growing in adjacent villages of this city.

HOUSING QUESTION

After 1949, housing arrangements were made to 7 lakhs families. It is said that housing construction is going on in 40 lakhs Sq.mts. area in every year.

EDUCATION AND SPORTS

5 lakhs and 40,000 students are studying in 844 middle schools, 114 secondary schools 8 lakhs and 40,000 students are being given primary education in 3147 elementary schools. They told us that there is an indore stadium for 18,000 audiance.

2,000 play grounds, swimming pools for 11,000 and 11,000 sports teams. Some inhabitents of the city have established 4 world records and 16 national records. Race court of one time was converted into play ground.

There are 7245 hospitals and clinics in the city. Totally there are 60,000 beds in these hospitals. One lakh and 4,000 service men along with 49,000 doctors are working in these hospitals. There are 50 cultural organisations and four studios. Three dailies with 10 lakhs circulation are being printed in this city. There is a high power radio station with many channels, which transmitts various programmees for 100 hours

a day. Television centre of this city is working with three channels. 22 publishing house of this city with in a couple of years have published 50 crores copies of 4,000 varieties of books. 4,000 periodicals, dealing with various aspects of life, are distributing throughout the city.

TO THE KUNMING CITY

We reached Kunming from Shanghai on 19th afternoon by air service. This is capital city of Yunnan province. It is a city at 6300 feet height above the sea level. It is called the spring city or summer less town for its spring-life weather throughout the year. Population of this city is 40 lakhs. 6 crores and 30 lakhs are the population of the province.

Burma is situated on the western frontier of Yunnam and seven hundred Kilometres away from this province.

Most of the 24 nationalities out of the total 55 minority nationalities are staying in this province. People belong to these national minorities are 32% of the total population of Yunnan province.

STONE FOREST

We had our lunch immediately after reaching the city and then started to move to 'Stone Forest' which is 126kms. away from city by bus. Wherever we se we found crop fields alone. They never spared an inch of land either on both sides of the road or even on the edges of the hill. Crops are growned everywhere. We were replied on the way, when we asked about the programme of the day, that there is a cultural programme

after dinner. We thought that cultural squad is not following us and then who will give cultural performance in this remote area. We reached Yunillin guest house, where staying arrangements were made for that night. After our meal, some of the youth, who served us dinner, wore their national dresses and performed dance with their traditional instruments. They sang songs. They belong to a minority nationality. Their music is melodious. Five or six pretty girls, who are in golden colour, wore their traditional dressess and participated in folk dances. We enjoyed this programme a lot. They requested us to participate in these programmes at final stage. We pleaded our ignorance in this regard but was not accepted. So we are forced to participate in this event. We moved according to our convenience and for this they felt happy. They have given this programme for two hours, which made us to forget our journey tediousness. We are dam satisfied with their affection and reception they showed towards us.

Infront of Stone Forest Guest House

SPECIALITY OF STONE FOREST

We reached stone forest on 20th morning. It seems very funny as if carved stones were arranged systematically. It is learnt that it was formed 27 crores years ago. Its area extends to 188 acres. In roads were made to see the forests. By making holes with in the stones and building small bridges over lakes, that formed between big rocks, they constructed this rods. At a high place on hill, steps were made and above this steps a hall was built up on a platform, from where one can see the stone forest. Once it is happened that zhounlai had lookedd at it and suggested for its development as a tourist centre. Roads were paved to this effect. Depending on vegetative habitation of that area, various plants and flower plants were grown.

Certain rocks appears to us, because of their inherent shapes, as one mother bird feeds it babies, a swan unfolding its wings, rock lotus hanging air, an elephent sits on a rock platform, a rhinoceros looking at moon and we also felt the same. There ladies use to netting various dresses like table clothes, ladies muplars, baby shirts, bags etc. and sell the same to tourists. Some of our team members have bought them.

Scenes of Stone Forest

Our team at Stone Forest

Dinner at Minority's Country Guest House

COUNTY

By meal time we reached a county of a minority Autonomous region. This county includes all together 90 small and big villages, two towns. All this county fall under 9 divisions and have 1,90,000 population. Electricity, roads and clinics are provided to all Villages. Totally 360 doctors are working with in the peripery of this county. 96% are higher educated. Party membership in this county is 5200. Among this members 500 are women, party council of county consists 27 members. They elected a nine member committee, it was told. Written examination are conducting to party members in an adjacent hall of county office while we were there. Beside this there is a big hostel for college girl students. Population of this county head quarter is 8,000.

We had our meal then. Later we moved

to a remote village of this country which is forty kilometres from here. It is drizzling there. They give us umbrella while we are getting down from bus. They received us with band and get us to two storied collective buildngs. There they explained about their village. 5 or 6 years kids have given dance programmes.

That village had 900 population with 188 families. There are 80 telephone connections, 30 television sets, 200 transistors, and 16 tractors. But there is no proper water facility in this village. That is why they are cultivating dry lands. They are rearing cows, buffalos, pigs, sheeps, goats etc. For each hectar, they are paying 6 kgs. of grain to government as rent. There is a clinic in village. Two doctors are working in that clinic. 33 members of the village are party card holders. 5 out of this 33 are women. They are conducting adult education classes. Among them there are graduates and four are school final students. Villagers are using more number of cycles and washing machines. There is an elementary school building in the village. We have gone to a home to see. It is a tiled house. That family has got a radio, T.V., big cot and other furniture etc. There are number of maize bags in the varanda. It seems they are breeding poultry abundantly.

We returned back to head quarters of county after taking leave from villagers. Deputy Secretary of county organisation had arranged dinner for us. They served both vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. After meal, we left to Kunming by bus.

FEATURES OF CITY KUNMING

As a part of our city visit, we have gone to the provincial communist party offce. This is in an spacious area. We have enquired there, is it possible to visit it and got a reply that permission is needed in this regard.

At Kumming University

Briefing about Minority University

Infront of Kumming Guest House Restaurant

With friendship Society members at Kumming

We have seen an old university in the city. This was builtup on a high basement. 6,000 students are studying in this university. After we visited a Buddhist monastary named- 'Senekspot Dragan Gate'. We have seen a 20 feet giant Buddha statue

along with two other devil shape statues of gate keepers. These were carved out of wooden. This monastry was completely constructed with wooden.

There is a big lake near the city. This is the second biggest lake in China, which is 15Kms. in length and 7kms, in breadth. To see western hill, which is very nearer, a road was builtup along the edge of the hill. But this is very narrow road. So they carved the hill and constructed a tunnel for return journey. Here and there we found some finished wooden pieces on hill. If we look down at lake from the top of the hill, it appears to us that the lake is somewhere in deep gulf.

We visited Minority national university at evening. It was started in 1951. It constitutes with 9 departments, 17 sections and 150 professors. All together there are 1100 personnel. More than 4000 students have joined the university. Among these, 60 are foreign students. By the time we reached there, classes, are over. Boy and girl students are playing at separate grounds. We talked to 'Principal for a while. We questioned how they will educate acadamically backward students. As long as these poor students get mingled with other, they will be given instruction, replied principal. What about the students, who wish to get promoted without study? We asked. One must get through his examinations, there is no other way, said principal. Along with free education students are provided with clothes, books and traveling allowances. They are providing all the amenities for education one is got eligibility for job, only if he get through an entrance test conducted at national level.

There is a museum connected to this university where traditional dressess of 24 minority nationalities were preserved. Their ancient tools of production and ornaments were displaced in show cases. While we are going up to the second floor of the University building, it is happend to see that a young woman is writing on the black-board in English. syllabus appear like printing letters we were deeply impressed with this writing.

WORKER'S PALACE

After dinner, we moved to a Workers' palace of the city. Most of the place of 19,800 sq.mts. occupied by a ground floor. At the middle of this place, there is a sky tuching palace which is 70mts. in height with 29 floors. Three lakh workers have jointed as members of this palace Neaarly in 35 cultural fields such as drama, music, dance, scupluture, drawing etc. instruction is given. This runs in shifts. Nearly 10,000 members are getting instruction in various fields at this palace every day. There is a library for language learning. 50 workers, who are studying here have sung group songs. They also requested us to join with them.

Workers Chorus

Disco Songs

Listing to Disco Songs

Secretary briefing about workers' Palace

We got up to last floor of the palace at 10 p.m. and viewed the total picture of city. There we passed some time by sitting at group dance performances on one hand and Disco dances at other. We requested them to sing one song composed by Mao. One young woman obilized and sang the song.

One crore and ten lakh Yuans were spent on the construction of this palace. Out of this total expenditure, workers have contributed 10 lakh yuans in the form of donation, some amount by municipality and some other amount by Central Government was given. Nearly 10,000 palaces of this type, whether they are small or big are being conducted by Trade unions. So many new constructions have also going on in this city.

GUANGDONG PROVINCE

We start from Kunming on 22nd and reached Guangzhou, which is 125 Kms. away from Hongkong,

on the South China sea side. it is a city of Guangdong Province. This province has an area of 2,10,000Sq.Km Its population is 6,27,00,000. Opium war in 1840, Taiping revolution, 1898 reform movement have started from this place. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen belong to this province.

GUANGZHOU (CANTAN)

Guangzhou is the capital of Guangdong province. It is an ancient city. It has 30 lakh population. It is on both banks of Zhujiang River. Most of the goods transportation has been taking place through rivers, canals etc. We were given lodging in white swan' hotel constructed by a Hongkong merchant with the collaboration of China. This hotel was built on the river bank. When we sit and having break-fast, meal in the ground floor of the hotel. We are of the feeling that travelling in a boat. We visited a 7 kms. lengthy flyover in this city. This was inaugurated on the second day of our stay in this city. It is a four road flyover. The construction of this 7 kms. flyover was finished with in 10 months. We also verified this fact and surprised at its rate of construction.

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BAIYUN INDUSTRY

On 23rd morning we haave gone to BAIYUN factory to vist. It is an industrial conplex extended over to an area of 550 hectares. This is being maintained under the joint collaboration of Byun agriculture industries and commerce Association enterprise. Deputy Diretor of foreign affairs of this complex is a woman. There are 3 varieties of department-related to agriculture, industries and commerce-in this complex. They have arranged a training school connected to industrial complex, swimming pool residential colonies, play grounds, 100 beded hospital

They are manufacturing transistors tape recorders calculators, mcro computors, voltage stebilizers, steel and aluminium grills, steel plate springs to cars, tractor trailors etc. in this complex

Field connected to Byuan Industries

Construction with the help of Craines

Most of the products, that are manufactured here, are being exported. It is one of the chief and important industrial complex that has earning foreign exchange for Chinese.

We went fields attached to Byun industries. Green paddy crops are very delightful. Later we visited the residence of farmers. There we found two storied building with good furniture. They are getting good profits. They are building their houses according to a plan

FRIENDSHIP STORES

We approached Friendship stores to study about them, on 23rd evening. We can find such type of stores in all cities of China. There are different types of pillow covers bed sheets, porcelains netted pictures, paintings, maps and books

in these stores. Special currency to foreigners that is dollars is given in banks tc purchase goods in this stores. Goods and articles will be sold only to this special currency.

GOLDEN FLOWER NEIGHBOURHOOD

Later, we went a place, named Golden Flower Neighbourhood. This is in old city. This is an area with 10,000 population, streets are very narrow. Immigrants that shifted before revolution, paupers, prostitutes are use to stay here. After, revolution, the very physiognamy of the street has changed. People are growing flower plants in tubs before their houses.

Children at Kinder Garden School

At a Cottage Industry of Handicapped people

People, who are staying in this area for the last 25 years have received awards from Govt. for keeping the streets cleanly.

We visited cottage industries that are maintaining by Physically Handicapped people. They are drawing disigns on porcelains, electrification to refrigirators etc. Blind people are fitting vari-

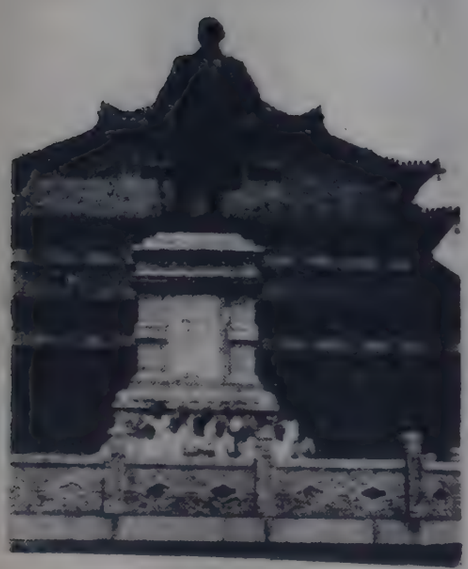
ous spare parts to batteres. We have also visited child care centre. All the babies are below 2½ years age. Children are taking their meal with the help of spoons while we are there. We have seen that most of the inhabitants of that street-aged women have purchasing meat, fish, vegitables etc. from markets.

SHEN ART MUSEUM

On 24th morning we visited 'Shen Art Museum' which ressembled our Salarjung Museum. Various invaluable articles, that were collected by Shen, belong to a prominant dynasty were displayed in this museum for public. We visited it with keen interest.

Later we paid a visit to the statue of Sun-Yat-Sen, an outstanding China national leader and a memorial hall of Sun Yat Sen. This statue of Sun Yat Sen was installed on a high pedestal.

After lunch, we left to Shenzhen city



At Sun Yat-Sen Statue

Spacious roads in Shenzhen City

FEATURES OF SHENZHEN CITY

Shenzhen city is nearly 100kms. away from Gangzhou. It is a matter of one hour and fifteen minutes train journey. At 3.30 p.m. We reached to this city. One of the rail way stations of Hongkong is just 100 yards way from the railway station, where we get down. The distance between Shenzhen city and Hongkong is 32 kms. We can reach Hongkong within 45 minutes by boat or in 35 mts. by electrical train from Shanzhen city. We reached XILI LAKE HOTEL at 4.30 p.m. by bus from railway station . This hotel where we were given residence, is a part of complex built on a small hill, which is on the lake bank. At dyining table, we found a flying house-fly. There are no house-flys and mosquitos to our knowledge in China. Then, from where did the house fly come? One of our team members, threw a joke that it might have been come from Hongkong. They built a one kilometre lengthy platform with 10-8 feet width along the lake bank. They errect a cement roof over this platfrom as a protection from rain. There are boats for shire in this lake. One can enjoy this by paying rent. We have seen children park, palnitorium and shoping complex centre. It is a aretiring centre for foreign tourists.

The construction of Shenzhen city was started in 1980. Shenzhen is one of the four economic zones that were meant for export and import business according to new policy initiated in China from 1978 onwards.

Shenzhen economic zone is one of the biggest and spacious zone that was developed in recent period very fastly in China. This is like an

island, 49 Kms in its lengtn, 7 Kms. in breadth and extends over to an area of 343 Sq.Kms. Shenzhen city occupies an area of 48 Sq.Kms in this spacious economic zone with wider roads and all modern aminities.

By the end of 1986, this city was built for 2,57,000 permanent residents and 2,31,000 floating population. Nearly more than 100 special expertised Engineers have taken part in construction work. The value of total industrial products of this city is 3534 billion Yuans. Their life standard increased to a considerable extent. Their percapita annual income is 3016 Yuans.

By 1987, June, they entered into 5100 agreement worth of 3974 American billion dollars with various business men belong to 20 countries.

In all the 1176 industrial establishment of Shenzhen economic zone 1,36,000 workers have taking part. 24 bus routes with 245 buses are being used there. Harbour of this city has got a capacity of loading and unloading for thousand vehicles.

At present there are 3 universities, 16 middle schools, 6 special schools and 5 leisure time schools, 66 elementary schools, 92 kinder garden schools in Shenzhen economic zone. There are 13 hospitals with 1465 beds. 4720 personnel are working in these hospitals. There are 10 research centres, 30 scientific and technological institutions along with 14 sports associations. There is also one big library, one museum, science hall, open air theatre along with an information and cultural centre. 20,000 trained professors, engineering specialists were brought

to this zone from all over the country. Another lack of people were brought here to participate in construction work. Plats to stay 5,00,000 population factory buildings, shopping complexes, roads, guest houses, hotels with all modern facilities were also provided.

SHENZHEN UNIVERSITY

Shenzhen university was situated at a point 20 Kms. away from Shenzhen city. First phase construction with 5 floors building in an area of 57,000 sq.mts. was over within 7 months only. Professors themselves have designed it and supervised its construction work.

At present there are 3,000 students in this university. Among these only five are post graduates, 1400 are undergraduate students, 1500 are associate diploma degree students. Altogether there are 3000 professors and lecturers invited from various universities. They have teaching on various aspects at university.

With boys and girls at Sazhai village

with the principal of Shenzhen university

WORLD TRADE CENTRE

We have gone to see world trade centre. It is a fifty nine storied building. There is a revolving restaurent on the top floor of this building. One can see and enjoy city, buildings, transport, harbour through glass walls of this revolving restaurent. We can also see the buildings of Hangkong from this place. First three floors, from ground were packed with various shops. They are too spacious. This floors were provided with revolving steps.

SHEKOU INDUSTRIAL ZONE

We visited factories of Shikov Industrial Zone. Here watches, plastic articles, spare parts aeroplanes, televisions, telephones are manufacturing. Various articles are producing inn different floors in fully airconditioned halls. These are all being exported to Japan, Germany, America and so many other countries depending on the respective orders. In a telephone industry they are preparing 35 types of phones. One of these 35 varieties is shown to us. It is to meet an American order. Its cost is 35 dollars.

It is exactly 12 o'clock at noon by the time we get down to down stairs. It is lunch time for workers. They are all going to canteen with their empty carriage boxes. They will take their meal, given at canteen. 12 o'clock at noon, 6 o'clock at evening are their food timings. There is one Deputy Director for each factory in each floor. They give us full details. In our return journey zone communist party Seecretary gave us fare well.

Latter we have gone to a neighbour village named Shazhvi. There are 150 families in that village. It has 570 population. All the inhabitants of village have built buildings beautifully according to plan with spacious streets. This villagers have supplied bricks and other necessary materials by trucks for the construction of Shenzhen city on contract basis. Because of this contract, per head, every villager had received 50,000 Yuans as net profit per year. This villagers have also built a factory, on cooperative basis, where vax dolls are manufactured. Most of the workers are young women. They are exporting this vax dolls to Japan.

Later, we have gone to sealake hotel (SILVER LAKE RESORT) of that village. It is famous for its aquatic dishes like prawns, seafishes and sea crabs. Many a number of both Chinese and foreigners use to come to this hotel for food. They cook these aquaatic animals as it is, and arranged on revolving table. One can take and eat whatever they wish.

After meal, we take rest at another hotel that night. It is a hotel constructed with a joint collaboration of a Hongkong industrialist. But later, Hongkong partner has dissociated with this hotel on pretext of losses. It is learnt, that now the hotel is running well.

RETURN JOURNEY

On 27th September, our fourteen days tour of China is completed. From here, we move to Hongkong by a bus of travel agency, that was brought to us from Hongkong. China

friends followed us upto thee borders of Hongkong to give farewell to us. They have taken back visas from us. After attending all formalities of customs, we exchanged China currency with us for Hongkong dollars. We handedover mementos to our friends. At Hongkong border, which is 100 yards away from heree, Hongkong customs officials havee checked our luggage, passports and visas. We reached Hongkong at 2.00 p.m. of the same day and stayed in a hotel, arranged for us.

OUR IMPRESSIONS

In these fourteen daays without rest, as far as possible to us, we have seen and enjoy the collectives, crops, industries, and cultural programmes. We have studied various things related to their culture and traditions. We have toured important cities, some villages and thousands of miles. They explained to us many of their policies, that are being implemented, with out any hesitation.

We have visited east and southern provinces of China. There are thickly populated. Water failities are goo. They have developed both industrial and agricultural sectors. We were able to see big cities and villages. We have satisfied with their arrangements and the affection they showed to us. Wherever we go to see, whether it may be a hospital, or an industry or country or neighbourhood or school or palace, we were received and respected very well. And they made us to sit in the reception halls and served us with tea aand explained us indetailed about which we are going to visit. we were showed various places only after our doubts get clarified.

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Apparently it seems to us wherever we go, there is no significant differences in their dresses and ornamentation. No body was found without any work. We have observed variation in their food habits and customs. As our mind goes to, we could not find any class, language and regioanal barriers aamong Chinese people.

If we come to language question, 'Hun' language is the national language of whole China. They told us that there are some differences among the people of China, who speak Hun language if we move from place to place, as far as their language, accent, and coloquial usages are concerned. The reason for this is vastness of China. For instance, like our Rayala-seema, Telangana and Sarkar diallect of Telugu language. China is a vast nation. More over, it is a language of majority and so also the differences.

CROPS AND FOOD HABITS

Paddy and maize are main crops in China. They use to take more foods, meat, vegetables. We could not get milk, curd and butter milk. Wherever we go, we are served with hot tea (without milk). They use (leaf) tea like we use water. Women, mostly use to wear wheat and violet colour pant, skirt, coat aannd frock. They use to haave baby hair. At morning, wher-ever we see, whether in parks or on foot paths, we found people doing some exercise, like aasanas is in vogue at a considerable extent.

We could not see slums in the area where

we have gone. They have successfully annihilated mosquitos and house flys.

Their nominclature is natural. For ex. stone forest, Great wall, Children places, worker's palace, old people's home, Western Hills, Friendship stores et.

JOB TO ALL

They have been able to educate 97%. There is no unemployment problems. No body is there in China, deserves the term unemploy. We can find people, who are waiting for job tentatively. Educated are being allocated with jobs depending on their seniority in completing educational carrier, on their ability and aptitude. Employment is immediately given to a person in whose family there is no any earning member. We considered it as a great and appropriate measure. There is no any uniform wage system throughout China. It varies from factory to factory, from area to area depending on various factors. Though there are differences in wage system, their main goal is to provide jobs to all. Their policy is to give job to all. So there is no question of reservation there. Where is no reservation, there is no competitive fear among people.

In short, absence of social disparity can be said as the speciality of China.

EXPORT POLICY

They are utilising the export policy with a goal to provide some work to all the people. Hundreds of varieties of goods like readymade

garmeents, shoes, telephones etc. are being exported. For instance, to the cotton growers, they are giving seeds, fertilizers, machines on credit basis along with land for rent. Then remunirative price to cotton is given and purchased accordingly. This way, peasents are provided with stable work and not income. Without middle men, directly government have involved annd purchased the raw products from farming community by paying remunirative price. The same, for instance cotton, is sent to weaving mills. Again government has bought the cloth from weavers and supplied it to readymade garment factories. That way they are giving employment to industrial works. The same readymade garments are exported to foreign countries through which in turn government have received some foreign exchange. Again this is used for developing technology etc. This is a continuous process, and it is steadily progressing.

Because of too much production cost so many countries, which have importing goods from China, prefers to import goods rather than producing the same in their own country. We have examined why these countries prefers to buy goods from China? One reason for this is, wages are low in China, second reason is, there is no middle men involvement and inturn these two resulted in less cost of production. Because of this China is in a position to supply the goods relatively at low price. Ultimately, all these factors helping a lot to China to get export business and foreign exchange.

With the help of this foreign exchange China is importing technical know-how and modern machinery and developing nation technologically. That is how they are strengthening and consolidating construction of socialism in country.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

They are consolidating country's socialist economy through the development of country both agriculturally and industrially. They are implementing a policy to provide work to all without any discrimination. All able bodied people are participating in work without any sexual difference. Land per head is 25 cents only. Though their food production exceed 42 crores of tonnes. It seems they may reach their targets even before expected time. We are of the opinion that China certainly will exert its influence on the people of the world as a would be flourishing nation.

If we put together the total population of developed capitalist countries like America, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan etc. It is less than the population of china. Even then China was able to provide work to all, where as we find unemployment in these so called advanced nations. The development rate in these countries is just only 2 or 3%. We may hope the further advance of socialist syystem as a whole, which in turn help to China's transformation.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS

We got an opinion that foreign policy of China, which now it is adapting, will help

to increase the respect and love of world of masses in world socialist system and to resolve the problems which China has got with USSR, India etc; on the basis of equality and fraternity and that way to develop friendly relations not only with neighbouring nation but also with other nations of the world.

FINALLY ... A WORD

It is not forgettable, the hostage given by the people of China to our team. We are very thankful to the people of China, government embassy officials, and above all to thee Chinese friends who are all the way with us and provide all facilities. All our team members have moved with mutual understanding annd helped to the success of our journey. For this, I am paying my heart felt congratulations to all the members of the team.

CHINA AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

	1987	Percentage of development compared to preceding year
National Income	91500 crores of Yuans	9.3
Gross National product	109000 crores of Yuans	9.4
Percapita Income		
Town Areas	916 Yuans	10.6
Country side	463 "	9.2
Industries		
Total production	138000 Crores of Yuans	16.5
A. Small Scale Industries	65,800 Crores of Yuans	16.8
B. Large Scale Industries	72,200 Crores of Yuans	16.0
Product of small scale Industries		
1 Cycles	4.09 crores	14.7
2 T.Vs	1.94 crores	32.8
3 Washing machines	99.2 lakhs	11.0
4 Cotton Thread	43.2 lakh tonnes	8.7
5 Textiles	16.70 crores of Metres	1.4
6 Sugar	51.1 Lakhs Tonnes	2.6
Large Scale Industries		
1 Steel	5.6 crores tonnes	7.3
2 Steel products	4.39 crores tonnes	8.2
3 Cement	18 Crores tonnes	9.2
4 Electrical Machines	96 Lakhs k.w.h	32.9
5 Automobiles	4.72 lakhs	22.7
6 Machine Tools	1:46 crore tonnes	10.6
7 Chemical fertilisers	1.7 crore tonnes	22.0
8 Tractors	8.8 lakhs	2.0

9	Heavy Vehicles	5.6 lakhs	11.8
10	Crude oil	1.63 crores tonnes more than the preceding year product	

Agricultre:

	Totail Product	44470 crores Yuan	4.7
	Total grain product	40.24 crores tonnes	10.9
A.	Cotton	41.9 lakhs tonnes	18.4
B.	Oil Seeds	1.5 crores tonnes	8.5
C.	Tobacco	16.4 lakhs tonnes	19.5
D.	Sugarcane	4.63 crores tonnes	6.7
E.	Fruits	1.55 crores tonnes	15.1
F.	Pork	1.78 crores tonnes	0.9
G.	Meat	14.1 lakhs tonnes	16.9
H.	Fish and other Aquarian Products	94 lakh tonnes	14.1

Foreiggn Trade:

Quantity		12.0
Export	Increased by 3950 crore Dollars	27.8
Imports	Decreased by 320 crore dollars	0.7
Decrease of Trade Deficit	370 crore dollars	69.16

Education	students admitted in Universities 6.17 lakhs	11.8

Health:

Number of beds in Hospitals increased by 24 lakhs	8.0
Medical staff increased by number 36 lakhs	2.9
Number of nurses increased by 7 lakhs and 18 thousand	2.4
Decrease of infectuous diseases by	20.0

PRINCIPLES TO BE ADAPTED

1. Since organisation has always been closely related to policy. So, guarantee should be given to implement policy in all activities

2. Entire policy has to be explained while theory is teaching.

3. Leadership must help the cadres to learn more about party policy. Leading cadres should be united in their thinking and action. They should be better educated, self-displined model workers with high ideals and moral integrity.

4. To reform the party's work in propaganda and in ideological education we must get rid of formalism and emphasize practical results.

5. We must evade problems that may arise in course of construction and reform.

6. We must abandon empty Jargon. At the same time, we must also utilize the personal experience of the people in a way that they can appreciate and understand. So that it will truly take root in their hearts.

7. We shall stimulate people's initiative, creativity and dedication and rally the whole nation to the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

8. The quality is decisive for the implementation of the party's line. The most important

criterion for judging whether a cadre is revolutionary is whether he is firm in implementing the party's basic line.

9. We shall place in important positions those cadres who have both ability and political integrity and who are fair and honest, that is, cadres who are loyal to party's line.

10. A cadre's weights are to be judged by his performance in adhering to reform and open policy. We must not hesitate to promote those who have made actual contribution to reform and the open policy and who have won the recognition and trust of the people.

11. We should cherish and support cadres who dare to explore new ways in reform, allow them to make mistakes and help them sumup their experience constantly so that they will enhance their ability and learn and mature through practice.

12. To consolidate and develop the party's corrective, to make its decision - making process more democratic and scientific and to give full play to the enthusiasm and creativity of party members and organisaations at all levels, it is of vital importance to strengthen the systems of the party.

13. Integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and conducting criticism and self-criticism are some of the finest traditions, which we ought to follow.

14. Reform and the open policy have helped to substantially reduce negative practice that were common in the past, such as subjectivism, coercion and commandism, practices that resulted in setting excessively high targets, giving arbitary directions and resorting to struggle and punishment without good reason.

15. The strength of a proletarian party and the role it can play are not decided by the number of its members, but by their quality, by their firmness in implementing the party's line and by their loyalty to the cause of communism. For a long period there was a tendency to neglect the quality of new members admitted to the party. To be a party member, one must meet the qualifications for membership, subject oneself to strict party displine and play the exemplary role required.

16. Therefore, inorder to maintain high standards and improve the quality of party members, we must not only expel the few degenerate members but also concentrate on educating the great majority. They must at all times be ready to sacrifice their personal interests for the benefit of the people at large. This is essential to preserve the standards of the party.

17. Only by upholding the good, we can supress the bad. We should promptly commend those comrades who are staunch party members with a spirit of voluntary devotion, who serve the people whole heartedly, putting

interests of the people above everything else, and who implement the party's policies and accomplish the party's tasks in an exemplary way.

18. Party organisations should provide constant education, maintain strict supervision, carry out criticism and self-criticism, strengthen party displine, expel degenerates and properly handle those who are not entirely qualified for membership, admit excellent people, encourage healthy practices and resist unhealthy ones. This should be the day to day work of the party. Reforms, particulaarly reform of the political structure will bring our party fresh vitality. We must adapt ourselves to the tremendous change and do a good job of building this great Marxist party of ours. Only thus can our party, sound and strong, remain in the forefront of reform and the modernisation drive, a vigorous party that has the courage to undertake reform, a party that is strictly displined, honest and fairmained in performing its functions, a party that serves the people with outstanding success by selecting and appointing talented, capable people.

19. Socialism with chinese characterstics is the product of the integration of the fundamental tenets of Marxism with the modernization drive in China and is scientific socialism rooted in the reallities of present day China. It provides the ideological foundation that serves to unite all people in their thinking and their action. It is the great banner guiding our forward.

20. The world is undergoing tremendous change, civilization is advancing very rapidly and new vistas are opening before the people. All this requires to widen their vision develop new concepts and enter a new realm.

21. In theory and practice, scientific socialism broadens and deepens the understanding of socialism, by integrating the scientific theory of socialism with practice in various countries and with the developments of the times.

22. In the process of deepening its understanding of socialism, a series of theories and views in the realm of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism were developed. It is necessary to emencipate the mind, seek truth from facts and take practice as the sole criterion of truth. People must take their own road in building socialism in a country in the light of the specific conditions of their own country. Socialist economy is a planned economy. The reform is an important motive force for the development of society and that opening to the outside world is indenspensable for the realization of socialist modernization.

23. Democracy, an advanced culture, ideology, reform and opening to the outer world are interrelated and neither can dispensed with.

24. Peace and development are the outstanding issues in the world today. These fundamental views constitute an outline of theory for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. They provide initial explanations

of such basic questions as developments, its tasks, motive forces, conditions, planning.

25. We shall not regard things that have proved in practice as flawless models. We must encourage people to explore new paths in practical work and to adhere to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers, blossom, letting a hundred schools of thought content" in theoritical research. The stand point of experience and practice is the primary and basic stand point in the theory of knowledge. Without exploration, without innovation, and without comparision between different experiments and connection between different views, cause will be lifeless. The hope for constant growth in theory and theory and cause as a whole lies in our determination to give fall play to scientific spirit and creative vitality.

26. It is essential to unify the thinking and understanding. As long as the rank and file are closely united and remain vigorous our cause is bound to prosper.

27. Great practice requires great theory. The rich lively practice provides us with an inexhaustible source of creative theoritical generalizations. One of the major tasks confronting all party members is to master the stand, view point and method through earnest study and to better integrate theory with China's development and reform and with realities prevailing in every field of endeavour and in every region.

28. There is an immediate immence significance for the general contemporary understanding of the requirement, paarticularly in the development of new personnel while they are coming up. Every new commer should come forward and work hard. They should move closely with entrusted responsibilities.

29. Party building must undergo changes in order to suit the new circumstances brought about by reform and open policy.

30. Reform and open to the outer world will help us to openess. We must carryout the work through finest traditions and see that the tasks of reform and building should be fulfilled successfully.

31. People who are being habituated to work disinterestedly as if their institutions are charitable institutions, without any initiation, to lead life with minimum labout, to get profits while causing loss to others, remain opponents to change.

32. Departmentalism, conservatism, tribalism, nepotism, groupism, are all different forms of Bereaucratism. Bereaucrat is of the view that every interest should subject to him. This remain as an interest of amature mind.

33. Bereaucrat use to believe blidly submissiveness, highhandedness, formalism etc. He had no knowledge about reality and remain as dogmatist. And he set aside the actual problem or else took only piecemeal measures which certainly resulted in failure.

34. Additional income may not give any incent to the person, who are already getting satisfactory income. It is impossible to have a relation between an individual and society without having devotion and duty mindedness to higher objectives.

35. Freedom means an opportunity or a desire to do a thing, which is proscribed by legislation. It is true that certain limitations are being imposed on an individual. This implies that these limitations are equal to all.

36. Dialogue is a mechanism to new mentality. It is democratic in its content. It is useful to bring to forefront the vitality of the dialogue. Then quality is realized. This should prevent the growth of enmity and hatred.

37. The very existance of Bereaucracy will be removed only when there is firm interrelation between mine and ours.

38. Some people by virtue of their position, becomes judges to the others' futures. Because of this, the subordinates are not responsible to masses, but to their higher-ups. This leades to negative and bitter experiences.

39. The importance of the extension of internal democracy should be emphasised. This problem has got different dimensions. Internal Democracy may take a forward leap if there is a place for criticism and protection to critics.

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CHUKKAPALLI PITCHA[illegible]

Sri Pitchaiah is the guide of Po[illegible] Group Samsthalu. He has toured [illegible] September 1987 and also visited [illegible] and Taiwan. He visited U.S.S.R. twice, i.e. in 1970 & 1979. In 1977 he paid a visit to London Paris, Rome, Geneva, Prague, Berlin, Leipzig and Frankfurt cities etc. During 1981 he went to America and Canada. In 1985 he has toured in Tokyo and Singapore etc. His brocheture in Telugu "FEW DAYS IN THE FIRST SOCIALIST COUNTRY MY IMPRESSIONS" has got translated into English, Hindi, Tamil, Malayalam and Bengali languages respectively.

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